

## The Washington Times

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## WHO'D GO TO MAINE?

What's so rare as the kind of June days we have been getting of late? What possible excuse can anybody make for setting out to woods or mountains, seashore or Canada, while the weather continues thus perfect for every use?  
Just a casual observation of the records at various places throughout the country will convince anybody that the summer climate of this particular region is the victim of a good deal of libelous proclamation. The number of blistering hot days is less here than anywhere throughout the mid-West, and the heat here is not so oppressive as in any of the big cities farther up the Coast.

## ENGLAND'S POLO TRIUMPH.

The international polo trophy was won so completely and altogether so easily by the Hurlingham team that there can be no doubt in any mind that the triumph was well deserved.  
Polo is a sport so full of hazards and of mishaps that with two very evenly matched teams playing very closely to their best form, luck might cheat the better of its rightful laurels, but on the whole luck had nothing worth while to score for either side this year. It was teamwork, headwork, steadiness, and precision, fired with dash and brilliance which defeated, as they scarcely could have failed to defeat, luck or luck, a more or less better-skilled assemblage of men outgeneraled and outfought at all points. As one American critic of the play said of the Englishmen, not in national rivalry but in deep respect, they shot like and they shot to kill.  
We expected with a confidence qualified to keep the trophy; but when we failed so utterly only to see our hope that when we go to the chit again we shall do ourselves in their country the same credit which the Englishmen, to our astonishment it must be confessed, but to our admiration none the less, have done themselves in. Meanwhile those sportsmen, gay gallant and very successful, they rest assured that they possess the distinguished consideration.

## POSSIBLE BENEFIT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER.

Periodical insistence in various quarters on the creation of the office of public defender, to represent persons accused of crime who are unable, by reason of poverty, to employ their own counsel, and which proceeds on the theory that poverty frequently results in a denial of justice, always reminds us of the charge a Georgia judge delivered to a jury in his court.  
"In accordance with the request of counsel for the defendant," said his honor, "I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, that it is a maxim of the law that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer; but I further charge you that the ninety-nine and nine have already escaped."  
We think that is about right. The demand of American criminal jurisprudence is not that innocent men be punished, although there are occasional instances of this kind, but that so many guilty men manage to escape conviction; more impartial enforcement of the law unquestionably is needed, but impartiality should be obtained by punishing malefactors of all classes rather than by acquitting a larger number of the poor.  
Stupidly technical interpretations of the law have had their effect in permitting men who violate the law to escape its penalty, but a contributing factor of large influence has been the spirit in which import-

ant trials too frequently are conducted. They have come to be a sort of combat between the opposing lawyers, rather than an inquiry, deliberately designed and promoted, to determine the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, and in which that issue often is submerged in the personal triumph of the prosecuting or defending counsel. On both sides the trial is carried on as though it were a game; elaborate efforts are made to conceal from the adversary the points it is planned to develop and the surprises it is purposed to spring; witnesses are browbeaten on the stand and attacked in argument; the whole thing is repugnant to any civilized conception of the administration of the law.

We do not know whether the appointment of a public defender would change this situation or not, but if it did it would be worth the cost.

## ROOSEVELT IN LONDON.

The Britishers regard Colonel Roosevelt from the viewpoint of more aloofness and less partisanship than Americans are able to do. They almost universally admire him, but they don't go into transports over him. They don't think it necessary to revile him on one page and then balance off the sentiment with an eulogium of prodigious admiration on another. They don't regard him as either a demigod or a faker; they aren't afraid he is going to run for anything in their country, or that he will "Mexicanize" them, or do anything else foolish.

So the Britishers really give us a good view of Roosevelt as our own country will look at him a generation hence. He is always the most important visitor in the country when he is there. He lectures on his geographical discoveries, and people mob the theater where he talks. The arrangements for the affair seem to have been thoroughly bad, so that tickets were issued to twice as many people as could gain admittance. Nobody in England—that is, nobody at all worth while—presumes to suspect that Roosevelt is faking his discoveries. That idea was taken up quickly enough in this country by the people who would have been glad to believe that the colonel had robbed a bank or committed treason. The calm assurance with which European savants set about reorganizing their maps of Brazil, accepting the testimony of Colonel Roosevelt as quite complete and sufficient, suggests how much better judgment our own country will be able to form of this man when it can view him in a proper perspective.

## THE NEW MEXICAN COUP.

The one particular thing that might easily enough undo all that has been accomplished toward the establishment of better conditions in Mexico, is apparently in the way of happening. So long as the constitutionalists were able to hold their forces together, to keep the civil and the military arms working in unison, to keep the military definitely subordinated to the civil power, just so long they were able to impress the world that they were deserving of a full and fair chance. Their platform was patriotic and even altruistic. They announced purpose to attack and to remedy evils in Mexican life and institutions that plainly enough needed attention.

But there has been increasing misgiving ever since the first reports began to indicate sharp differences between Villa and Carranza. No very definite understanding can yet be had as to the genesis of these differences. Villa has grown in American confidence, and Carranza has declined. Instead of a brigand, Villa has shown himself a wonderful soldier. Instead of a desperado, he has stuck by his policy of cultivating and deserving the kindly sentiments of the Washington Government. He was decidedly more strongly disposed in this direction than Carranza has been, and while other matters have afforded pretexts, yet it has not escaped observation that just about as Villa more strongly leaned toward the United States, Carranza seemed disposed to lean in the other direction. At length came the persistent report that Carranza was determined to supersede Villa in command of the armies, and Villa was willing to submit his resignation until it developed that the military men under him would not consent.

Today brings the news, vague and veiled and indefinite as yet, of some sort of a coup in north Mexico by which apparently the Villa party proposes to take matters in its own hand. There will be need for more detailed information before it will be safe to assume that anything of this first importance has happened; but at least a dangerously nervous tension has been established.

If there is to be at last a rupture between Carranza and Villa, and if the fruits of the whole revolutionary movement are to be thrown away and the country embroiled in a worse anarchy than ever, it will be largely because of the interferences and meddlings of people and interests that have from the beginning tried to stir up this kind of trouble. It has been so perfectly obvious that this game was being played with

desperate audacity, that there seemed good reason to believe that the constitutionalist leaders would see through it, and decline to be incited by it. They have not been strong and wise enough to hold themselves clean of the meshes woven for their confusion. They have got themselves involved, and it will require the utmost skill of advisers and mutual friends if they get out without losing standing and power.

For Huerta, of course, the quarrel among the constitutionalist leaders is the greatest possible bit of good fortune. It represents about his last chance even to postpone for any considerable period the inevitable. Already, as result of the constitutionalist dissensions, the rebel arms have suffered a real setback, if not a defeat.

Mediation is at the point of abject failure just at the same moment when the constitutionalist world is crumbling; and altogether, if conditions are as serious as they are made to appear by the dispatches of the last two days, it must be confessed that the outlook is quite as cheerless, from the American viewpoint, as it has been at any time.

## A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Denver city council has adopted a resolution looking to taking forcible physical possession of the plant of the Denver Union Water Company and supplying the town with water.

As a result of incidents marking the course of the long controversy between the people of Denver and the water company, the latter recently undertook to shut off the water supply from certain parts of the city. It was reported that the supply of water available for the entire community was insufficient, in the face of the fact that no water shortage was reported from the Platte river, whence the city makes its draughts.

The people appealed to their administration to protect them. The water company actually had the temerity to appeal to the police authorities to assist it in carrying out its purpose of shutting off water from parts of the town. Of course, the authorities decided for the people.

This is just one pleasing detail in the quarrel between Denver and its water company, running back many years. It is a detail, however, perfectly characteristic of the relations that constantly obtain when private profits and public service must be balanced off against each other.

Shall the people be given service, or the corporation profit?

That has been the question at the bottom of Denver's long controversy. It is the question at the bottom of Washington's controversy with its public utilities. It is the question that can be answered in only one right way and that is by public ownership.

In Denver or in Washington, that is the right answer.

## THE SPIRIT OF HELP.

James Campbell, who came to this country as a poor Scotch boy, died the other day in St. Louis, leaving a fortune that was variously estimated all the way from \$5,000,000 up. It turns out, as so many of the less known American aggregations have done, to be larger than commonly estimated; perhaps \$10,000,000.

Under the will, practically the entire fortune will go finally to the St. Louis University, to found one of the greatest hospitals and medical schools in the world. It means that this institution is in the near future certain to take its place among the foremost centers of humanitarian effort.

The disposition among men of great wealth to devote their fortunes to such enterprises is one of the distinguishing marks of this generation. It is, of course, the new form which is taken by the ambition to create something that will continue. In an era in which entailment and primogeniture may not be employed to create vast family estates, the better ideal of utilizing great stores of wealth for the general benefit of mankind naturally makes a few appeal. The case of Campbell, like those of Rockefellers, Sages, Carnegies, and so many others, points to the conclusion that it is a very practical way the world is harnessing its opportunities to the thought and purpose of serving men and making the world a better place in which to live.

## KALBFUS CASE SETTLEMENT.

The end has come in the Kalbfus case in a manner that does credit to all parties concerned. The prophetic dire disaster, inspired in all together too many cases by the hope that the disaster would befall, are proved altogether wide of the point. Mr. Kalbfus is given the vindication of a restoration to his place on the board of Assessors, and he promptly resigns it. There is no occasion now for examining into motives and ultimate reasons. Mr. Kalbfus relieved the District government of a

situation that might have proved highly embarrassing, and in doing so he has done the best thing for himself and for the community as well. There would have been altogether too many interests, hostile to the new order of things in this town, ready to stand around shouting encouragement to any sort of a controversy, even though, as some were cheerful enough to predict, it might invalidate the property assessment of the District. The end of such a long-drawn-out contest would have been only great complication and difficulty. Neither Mr. Kalbfus nor the public could have gained; and therefore the amicable settlement has served the purposes of all concerned. It would appear that felicitations are due to all parties on using the good sense to find the best way for all out of a disagreeable muddle.

## What's on the Program in Washington

**TODAY.**  
Meetings, evening.  
National—Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, Ostris, No. 25, East Gate, No. 31, Columbia Chapter, No. 1, and Brightwood, No. 8, Royal Arch, Potomac Chapter, No. 2, 3, Knights Templar, Arcturion Chapter, No. 10, Order Eastern Star.  
Odd Fellows—East Lodge, No. 10, Friendship, No. 12, Federal City, No. 23, and Harmony, No. 9, Mt. Vernon Encampment, No. 5, National Union, Treason Chapter, No. 2, National Council, and Mount Vernon Council, Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, Union, No. 22, Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Stars.

**Amusements.**  
National—"Rideolite," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Columbia—"Tom Moore," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Polite—"Baby Mine," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Keiths—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Casino—Vaudeville, continuous.  
Casino—Feature photoplay, afternoon and evening.  
Crandall's—Photoplay, afternoon and evening.  
Glen Echo—All amusements.

**TOMORROW.**  
Meetings, evening.  
National—Naval Lodge, No. 4, Hiram, No. 10, La Fayette, No. 18, and William R. Singleton, No. 20, Adoniam Chapter, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, Esther Chapter, No. 8, Order Eastern Star.  
Odd Fellows—Columbia Lodge, No. 20, Excelsior, No. 17, and Salem, No. 22.  
National Union—National Council, Nonpareil Council, and Mount Vernon Council, Knights of Pythias—Franklin Lodge, No. 7, Rathbone Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters, Knights of Macabees—Georgetown Tent, No. 6, and District Tent, No. 8.

Truths By Women Who Know  
Inculcating Justice and Patriotism  
The Union Veteran Legion

Desiring to aid the Union soldier and perpetuate the memory of his brave deeds and notable accomplishments, his lineal descendants formed the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion. It includes within the scope of its activities efforts toward cultivating patriotism, for relieving all in distress, and for social and moral development.

Mrs. Celynda Werner Ford, who served as president of this patriotic organization for several years and who is lovingly known as the "Mother of the Auxiliary," explains that, with the thinning ranks of those who wore the Blue, the league has broadened its scope to include conservation of those natural resources preserved and entrusted to future generations by the patriotism of these veterans.

By MRS. CELYNDRA WERNER FORD.  
Ladies' Union Veteran Legion, as the name implies, is distinctly a patriotic order. Love of our country, loyalty to its government, and institutions, reverence for its flag and all things which object to promote the interests of our country are advocated, supported and defended by every member of the order.

At Newark, Ohio, February 25, 1900, delegates from eleven auxiliaries to encampments of the Union Veteran Legion met in convention and organized the National order of the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion. The objects of the order as then declared are the cultivation of true patriotism and patriotism; the intellectual, social and moral development of its members; the relief of Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, and others in sickness and distress; and by personal example and influence to instill the true principles of our order, Virtue, Charity, and Loyalty.

To be eligible to the order one must not only profess loyalty to our country, but must also be either a soldier, wife of a soldier, daughter of a soldier, or a grandchild of a Union soldier, sailor, or marine of the "Great War of the Rebellion," who enlisted prior to January 1, 1865, and served two continuous years on or previous to discharge, for wounds or disability in line of duty.

**Who Are Ineligible.**  
No one representative of a veteran who was drafted, served as a substitute, or has at any time borne arms against the United States is eligible. Union army nurses, who have served two years, are also eligible. Now, standing the rigid eligibility clauses, the national body numbers thousands, as auxiliaries have been formed in every State in the Union.

One of the primary objects of organizing was that of relief, and thousands of dollars have been proudly and gratefully contributed to the disabled Union soldiers and their dependents. The order is a death removing so many veterans and the sons and daughters of the veterans are now grown up and self-supporting, its great work is lessening toward each passing year. The order is broadening its scope of work, leading toward conservation, especially that of water power sites and forests, feeling that, as our patriotic fathers fought to preserve this great domain for us, so we should strive to conserve the great resources entrusted to our care as a heritage to the generations to come.

At the great National Conservation Congress held in Washington last November, ten women of the District auxiliary were named as delegates, and in the presence of a special request of the national president, represented the national body of the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion in that great congress.  
The patriotic instructors in each auxiliary, believing whatever is to be the life of the nation, must first be introduced into the life of the schools; are endeavoring to awaken a wider and more intelligent interest in the history of our republic. To that end, it is thought necessary to

## Activities Of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

Of the most interesting weddings of the season was that of Miss Helen Humphrey, daughter of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Humphrey, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Humphrey, to Percy Lawton Harley, of California and Boston, today at noon in St. John's Episcopal Church. The bride, who was escorted by a number of years ago for the marriage of the bride's parents whose anniversary is being celebrated today. The church was decorated today with palms, ferns, white roses and lilies. Mr. Freeman, organist of St. Thomas Episcopal Church played the wedding music, and during the ceremony played "Call Me Thine Own."

The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church, performed the ceremony which was followed by a reception and breakfast at Rauscher's. The bride, who was escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of soft white satin made with a draped tunic of Point Lierre lace. Her tulle veil was arranged to fall from a little lace cap which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. The cap was adorned with French orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Juanita Humphrey, who was her sister's only attendant, wore a gown of white lace with a tulle of caucy colored taffeta and touches of French blue satin. Her hat was of white tulle trimmed with yellow and blue flowers and she carried an armful of yellow roses.

Arnold Jackson, of Boston, brother-in-law of the bride, was the best man and the under writer, Mr. Thomas Herbert Hubbard, of Redlands, Lieut. M. B. Humphrey, brother of the bride, and George Miller, of Chicago, were Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Humphrey, whose marriage took place in New York, and Miss Ruth Borce, of New York. On account of the orders of the bridegroom to go to Vera Cruz, the wedding took place sooner than had been originally planned.

Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, mother of the bride, who also assisted in receiving the guests, wore a white crepe gown with a small black tulle hat. Others assisting were Mrs. Arnold Jackson, of Boston, and Mrs. M. B. Humphrey, of Chicago. (Continued on Seventh Page.)

## Do You Know What Your Child's Doing?

Mrs. Dubois Frankly Asks Parents If They Actually Know What School Life Is Given Their Children, and Points to Grave Defects in Educational Methods.

Do we know our children, asks Mrs. Fred T. Dubois in today's heart talk with readers of THE TIMES on parental responsibility for child education.

Is there not something wrong with a system of education which suppresses all self-prompted activity and permits experts in delinquency to show that one-half all the crimes committed by children is theft, she asks.

Home-building and education along the lines of self-control are declared to be prime essentials to produce a higher standard of citizenship. We cannot afford to sell our highest privilege to the state, for there is no more sacred trust than that of constructing imperishable ideals in the mind of the child.

By MRS. FRED T. DUBOIS.

Experts in child delinquency tell us one-half of all the crimes committed by children are stealing. Is this not a warning that something is wrong with our method of teaching?

Can the community take the place of the home in developing discrimination between right and wrong? I marvel that we have so long tolerated so inelastic a system as is illustrated in this story told me by the wife of a professor.

Last winter she found it necessary to send her daughter to Washington to school. She is a beautiful, sensitive girl, of twelve years, and she had been in Takoma Park, and it meant an early start to reach school time. One morning the cars were tied up, and the child developed. An excuse was sent to the teacher, and a few minutes after there was a similar occurrence. The teacher seemed to say, "You daughter has been late twice; a third occurrence will make it necessary for her to see the trustee officer."

The third time did occur. The child, panic-stricken, telephoned from the drug store to her mother, and she telephoned to a friend in the city to go to the school and explain to the superintendent of that division what an absurd situation it was.

The girl, just at the age of adolescence, nervous, high-strung, and worried, was held up as breaking a rule that ought to have been elastic enough to cover just such situations. The superintendent of that division what an absurd situation it was. The girl, just at the age of adolescence, nervous, high-strung, and worried, was held up as breaking a rule that ought to have been elastic enough to cover just such situations. The superintendent of that division what an absurd situation it was.

**System Is Wrong.**  
There must be something wrong with a system of education that tends to suppress all emotion and to pattern in a common mold the youth of our nation.

Down in Fairhope, Ala., a forward looking woman, teacher and a mother, has developed a life school. It is natural education, and as organic education, it is the development of life for future lives. I cannot do better than quote from Dr. John Dewey. After a visit to Fairhope last December, he writes: "In my judgment the school has demonstrated that it is possible for children to lead the same natural lives in school that they lead in homes of the right sort outside of school; to progress bodily, mentally, and morally in school without 'faddishness,' pressure, rewards, examinations, grades or promotions; while they acquire sufficient control of the conventional tools of learning and of the study of books—reading, writing, and figuring—to be able to use them independently. They are doing something at Fairhope that all interested in education ought to examine. In the seven years of its continuation the Fairhope experiment has developed a form of school practice notable for its simplicity, economy, and logical adherence to the rule and spirit of the so-called Organic Principle, that is, the principle of self-prompted activity, of development from within outward."

**Self-Prompted Activity.**  
Self-prompted activity, development from within outward. These two phrases ought to be memorized and practiced by all dealing with children. How little the

## Concerts Today

By the United States Marine Band,  
At the Capitol, 5 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN,  
Leader.  
March, "Under the Double Eagle".....Wagner  
Overture, "Martha".....Flotow  
Meditation from "Thaïs".....Massenet  
Grand Fantasia, "Madame Butterfly".....Puccini  
Waltz, "Vienna Beauties".....Ziehrer  
Spinning song from "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner  
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 9, Last March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever".....Sousa  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band,  
Bandstand, at 4 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMAN,  
Leader.  
March, "The Midnight Girl".....Briquet  
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini  
Entr'acte, "Le Troubadour".....Bizet  
Lullaby, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Sousa  
Selection, "The Belle of Bohemia".....Englander  
Maxixe, "Bregiere".....Nazareth  
Waltz suite, "Valse Militaire".....Waldteufel  
Finale, "Camp Meeting Band".....Muir  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

## The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

Prof. Taft didn't mention any names, so nobody can understand who that "resourceful man in political leadership, who commands an earnest enthusiastic following, and denounces obstructions to the people's will" is.

The professor might have added that the mysterious individual was also an ex-President, had discovered a new river, and was at present in London, which would have left the public more in the dark than ever as to his elusive identity.

The United States Supreme Court has refused to allow Harry Thaw to proceed to Pittsburgh, thereby tempering justice with mercy.

Mr. Thaw is sentenced to solitary confinement. Not allowed to go out of New Hampshire.

Rumors that they will take the centerboard from Shambrock IV. Sure thing that they are going to take the sideboard from the Yankee navy.

Nelsonville, N. Y., man is kicked and killed by the same horse that kicked and killed his father, which is carrying this family pride stuff altogether too far.

See that ruffles are in style. Everything will be ruffled, including America's public's temper if these mediators don't start to mediate soon.

As yet no one has accounted for the presence of that alligator in the Potomac river, but just wait until a Progressive and Republican get into a debate in the House. They'd accuse each other of anything.

Alton B. Parker denounces Colonel Roosevelt's labor views. Can't understand it. Didn't the colonel once kindly prevent Alton from laboring for four years?

Looks as if those mediators at Niagara Falls who are trying to mediate, must have left their mediators' homes.

## THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ

"Seems that everyone is in favor of a safe on' sane Fourth an' s' fifth."

## JUST A MOMENT

DAILY STRENGTH AND CHEER.  
Compiled by John G. Quinn, the Sunshine Man.

In God's world there is a place for the eagle and the wren, a separate grace to the swan and the humming-bird, their own fragrance to the cedar and the violet. Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts, as well as your pleasure; feel all that is beautiful, love all that is good.

All the forms of God's outward world of beauty are intended to perform an office in the refinement of the heart.

All nature has a voice, every created thing is a syllable or sentence of the word. "The heavens declare the glory of the Lord, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." They are the mediating words of the Father. It is the living word which dwells in them, and makes them eloquent of God to us. This world is an everlasting anthem hymning God's secrets.

All have learned to talk of the beauties of nature; but with most men it is a mere sentiment. If they loved nature they would seek her.

An awful responsibility lies with us of making dead practically by the Holy Ghost what Christ made dead judicially. You are ashamed to tell of the jealousy, the lust, or the covetousness which is dragging you down. Brothers, give it to the grave. Does not Jesus say that you would better pluck out your eye or cut off your right hand rather than that your whole body should be cast into hell? Put your passion to death. They will rise up if they can; they have terrible tap-roots and you will never pull them all up; but your determination must be to destroy them. You may have to do it openly. I have known men who have had to lose all their character to win their souls. It is a solemn process. There are downright damnable things men must do to call themselves Christians, and they are cherishing them. Bring them out and put them to death.—H. W. Webb-Peploe.

## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

We asked the young lady across the way if she didn't think popular interest in birds was increasing and she said she didn't believe it was as it didn't seem as if nearly so many of the ladies were wearing aigrettes as used to.